

Bulgarian Grammar Guide

Missionary Training Center

Bulgarian Grammar Guide

A Guide for Bulgarian Speaking Senior Missionaries

Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the language tutoring program for senior missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- o Asking about and expressing a “state of being”
- o Asking about and expressing possession or ownership
- o Asking about and describing objects, people and their characteristics
- o Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention or purpose
- o Asking about and describing actions and events
- o Asking and answering questions of contrasting attitudes, emotions, feelings
- o Asking and answering questions of time, date and location
- o Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence
- o Asking and answering questions of cause and effect
- o Narrating experiences and telling stories

The lessons are designed to ensure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

- 1) using both questions and answers
- 2) in the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
- 3) in both the affirmative and the negative

Lesson sequence to be followed: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide.

Teach and practice from the visual displays: Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a “visual connection” between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by “showing” rather than “explaining”.

Refer when necessary to a language text: For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to a language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar, and should continue to refer to it once they are in the field.

Pace for moving through this grammar guide: There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

Use a variety of activities: It is not necessary to cover a “new lesson” in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely ensure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many “communicative” language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of “tasks”, which are studied separately.

Speak the language: Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to “see themselves communicating in the language”. This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

Organize note-taking: When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

Use vocabulary notebook for review: Not having easy access to one’s notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don’t try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

I. Overview of the Language.....	5
II. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation	
1. Part 1.....	7
2. Part 2.....	8
III. Grammar Principles	
1. <i>Asking about and Expressing a State of Being</i>	10
2. <i>Asking and Answering Questions of Contrasting Attitudes, Emotions, Feelings</i>	11
<i>Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership</i>	
3. Part 1 - Of.....	12
4. Part 2 - Possessive pronouns.....	13
5. Part 3 - Possessive pronouns.....	14
6. Part 4 - Possessive pronouns.....	15
7. Part 5 - Possessive pronouns.....	16
8. <i>Asking about and Describing Objects, People, and their Characteristics</i>	17
<i>Asking about and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention or Purpose</i>	
9. Part 1 - To please (like) + nouns.....	18
10. Part 2 - Must + 1 st conjugation verbs.....	19
11. Part 3 - Must + 2 nd conjugation verbs.....	20
12. Part 4 - Double pronoun technique + “to please (like)” and “must”.....	21
13. Part 5 - To love + 3 rd conjugation verbs.....	22
14. Part 6 - Will/will not.....	23
<i>Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence</i>	
15. Part 1 - How many/how much questions.....	24
16. Part 2 - How many/how much answers.....	25
<i>Asking and answering questions of time, date and location</i>	
17. Part 1 - Telling time.....	26
18. Part 2 - Telling time.....	27
19. Part 3 - Days of the week.....	28
20. Part 4 - Dates.....	29
21. Part 5 - Where?.....	30
22. <i>Asking and Answering Questions of Cause and Effect</i>	31
<i>Asking about and Describing Actions and Events</i>	
23. Part 1 - When - past finished 2 nd conjugation verbs.....	32
24. Part 2 - When - past finished 3 rd conjugation verbs.....	33
25. Part 3 - When - past finished 1 st conjugation verbs.....	34
<i>Narrating Experiences and Telling Stories</i>	
26. Part 1 - State of being.....	35
27. Part 2 - Describing actions and events.....	36
IV. Appendix.....	37

I. Overview of the Language

Bulgarian is a Southern Slavic language with about 12 million speakers mainly in Bulgaria, but also in Ukraine, Macedonia, Serbia, Turkey, Greece, Romania, Canada, USA, Australia, Germany and Spain. Bulgarian is mutually intelligible with Macedonian, and fairly closely related to Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian and Slovene.

Bulgarian was the first Slavic language to be written: it starts to appear in writing during the 9th century in the Granolithic alphabet, which was gradually replaced by an early version of the Cyrillic alphabet over the following centuries.

At the end of the 18th century the Russian version of Cyrillic or the "civil script" of Peter the Great (1672-1725) was adapted to write Bulgarian as a result of the influence of printed books from Russia. During the 19th century a number of versions of this alphabet containing between 28 and 44 letters were used. In the 1870s a version of the alphabet with 32 letters proposed by Marin Drinov became widely used. This version remained in use until the orthographic reform of 1945 when the letters yat (ѣ ѣ), and yus (Ѹ Ѹ) were removed from the alphabet.

A modern literary language based on vernacular spoken Bulgarian was standardized after Bulgaria became independent in 1878. Many Turkish words were adopted into Bulgarian during the long period of Ottoman rule. Words have also been borrowed from Latin, Greek, Russian, French, Italian, German and increasingly from English.

(<http://www.omniglot.com/writing/bulgarian.htm>)

2.1 Parts of speech

Before we begin learning Bulgarian, it may be helpful to review some of the basic parts of English, called the parts of speech. You may or may not remember all these terms from school, but let's take some time to review them now.

a. Noun: Nouns are usually one of the following: person, place or thing. In English nouns are marked with **articles** „a“ or „the“ (Ex. *the* store or *a* book). Nouns can also be made **plural** by adding „-s“ or „-es“ to the word (ex. book; books, box; boxes). In English, there are two types of nouns:

Common Nouns	Proper Names
the scripture	Joseph Smith
a box	Elder Johnson
the book	Jim

b. Pronoun: Pronouns take the place of nouns. There are also two types of Pronouns: Demonstrative Pronouns take the place of Common Nouns and Personal Pronouns take the place of Personal Proper Names. (Ex. Jim bought *the book*. → He bought *that*.)

Demonstrative Pronouns	Personal Pronouns
This, That	I, Me, We, Us
These, Those	You, You (plural)
	He, She, It
	They

c. Adjective: Adjectives make communication fun and expressive. Adjectives modify or clarify nouns. (Ex. smart, funny, red, green, big, small, etc...) They usually occur between articles and nouns.

Ex: the truck, the big blue truck
[article][noun] [article][adjective][adjective][noun]

d. Preposition: Prepositions are sometimes called „place words“ because they tell us where something is happening. (Ex: at, above, below, among, to, around, between, etc...) In most languages prepositions are used to add extra information about the sentence. Prepositions can be used to make sentences very detailed. (Ex: John kicked the ball to the boys by the tree on the hill under the bright blue sky.)

e. Verb: Verbs are sometimes called “action words” because they usually make you think of an action. (Ex. jump, run, kick, etc...) Verbs can also change **tense** by adding „-ed,“ „-ing,“ or an auxiliary verb like „will.“ **Tense** tells you when the action happens. We sometimes think of tense as past, present, future, or imperative (command) tense.

Past tense John kicked the ball.
Present tense John kicks the ball.
Future tense John will kick the ball.
Imperative tense Kick the ball!

IV. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation

1. Part 1

Unlike the English (or Roman) alphabet, where the same letter often makes more than one sound, and where there are silent letters, the Bulgarian alphabet is phonetic, which means that for the most part, each letter of the alphabet represents one, and only one sound.

Learn the alphabet and basic elements of pronunciation so that you can begin to read in the language.

Establish and maintain regular daily reading exercises from Gospel Principles Manual, Scriptures, The Liahona, and/or the Hymns, for pronunciation and comprehension purposes.

Make sure reading activities are put on the calendar for each day

Letter	English Approximation	Bulgarian Examples
1. Аа	<i>a as in w<u>a</u>lk</i>	ба <u>б</u> а, сестра <u>а</u>
2. Бб	<i>b as in b<u>o</u>ok</i>	б <u>р</u> ат, б <u>а</u> нка
3. Вв	<i>v as in y<u>e</u>t</i>	в <u>о</u> да, в <u>р</u> ата
4. Гг	<i>g as in g<u>o</u>lf</i>	г <u>р</u> ад, г <u>л</u> ава
5. Дд	<i>d as in d<u>e</u>sk</i>	д <u>я</u> до, д <u>е</u> сет
6. Ее	<i>short e (ѐ) as in e<u>g</u>g</i>	ѐтаж, евангел <u>и</u> е
7. Жж	<i>(shj) as in ple<u>a</u>s<u>u</u>re</i>	ж <u>а</u> ден, ж <u>и</u> в
8. Зз	<i>as in z<u>o</u>o</i>	з <u>е</u> ленч <u>у</u> к, р <u>и</u> з <u>а</u>
9. Ии	<i>long e (ē) as in e<u>a</u>ster, b<u>ee</u></i>	и <u>м</u> е, и <u>з</u> ход
10. Йй	<i>short <u>и</u> (ē) i.e. е<u>й</u>=ey о<u>й</u>=oy, а<u>й</u>=eye also <u>йо</u>=yo</i>	м <u>а</u> й <u>к</u> а, с <u>е</u> м <u>е</u> й <u>с</u> т <u>в</u> о, к <u>о</u> й
11. Кк	<i>k as in k<u>i</u>te</i>	к <u>л</u> он, к <u>о</u> са
12. Лл	<i>hard as L in “l<u>e</u>mon” before Е, И, Ю, Я; soft as L in “a<u>ll</u>” before А, О, У, Ъ, all consonants, and at the end of words</i>	б <u>л</u> агодар <u>я</u> , м <u>о</u> л <u>я</u> , к <u>о</u> д <u>а</u> , д <u>я</u> в, л <u>е</u> г <u>л</u> о
13. Мм	<i>m as in m<u>a</u>p</i>	м <u>о</u> лит <u>в</u> а, м <u>а</u> г <u>а</u> з <u>и</u> н
14. Нн	<i>n as in n<u>a</u>p</i>	н <u>е</u> , н <u>о</u> с
15. Оо	<i>o as in o<u>p</u>en</i>	Б <u>о</u> г, о <u>б</u> ед
16. Пп	<i>p as in p<u>o</u>t</i>	п <u>р</u> орок, п <u>и</u> я
17. Рр*	<i>r as in r<u>a</u>t * pronounced with a rolling “r-r-r”</i>	р <u>ъ</u> ка, р <u>о</u> д <u>и</u> тели
18. Сс	<i>s as in s<u>u</u>n</i>	с <u>т</u> ар <u>е</u> й <u>ш</u> ина, с <u>ъ</u> с <u>е</u> д
19. Тт	<i>t as in t<u>u</u>rtle</i>	т <u>о</u> пл <u>о</u> , т <u>е</u> ж <u>к</u> о
20. Уу	<i>oo as in p<u>o</u>ol, c<u>o</u>ol, s<u>ch</u>ool</i>	у <u>ч</u> ит <u>е</u> л, у <u>с</u> та, у <u>х</u> о
21. Фф	<i>f as in f<u>i</u>sh</i>	ф <u>и</u> лия, ф <u>и</u> л <u>м</u>
22. Хх	<i>h as in h<u>a</u>m but more guttural</i>	х <u>и</u> м <u>н</u> , х <u>р</u> ан <u>а</u>
23. Цц	<i>ts as in p<u>i</u>zz<u>a</u>,</i>	ц <u>ъ</u> рк <u>в</u> а, ц <u>и</u> п
24. Чч	<i>ch as in c<u>h</u>air</i>	ч <u>л</u> ен, ч <u>о</u> в <u>е</u> к
25. Шш	<i>sh as in s<u>h</u>op</i>	ш <u>и</u> ш <u>е</u> , ш <u>а</u> п <u>к</u> а, ш <u>а</u> л
26. Щщ	<i>sht as in fin<u>i</u>sh<u>e</u>d</i>	з <u>а</u> щ <u>о</u> , щ <u>а</u> т
27. Ъъ	<i>uh as in f<u>u</u>n</i>	ъг <u>ъ</u> л, с <u>ъ</u> с
28. Ыы	<i>it is used only in combination with О (ъо); it makes a yo sound as in Y<u>o</u>rk</i>	ш <u>о</u> ф <u>ъ</u> ор, асанс <u>ъ</u> ор
29. Юю	<i>you as in U<u>t</u>ah</i>	ю <u>г</u> , ю <u>т</u> ия
30. Яя	<i>ya as in y<u>a</u>rd</i>	ъд <u>е</u> не, Б <u>и</u> б <u>л</u> ия

2. Part 2

The Bulgarian alphabet consists of six vowels:

а о е are wide (open) vowels

ъ у и are narrow (closed) vowels

and two diphthongal vowels:

ю = й + у

я = й + а

The remaining letters represent consonants:

б в г д ж з дж дз are voiced consonants

п ф к т ш с ч ц are voiceless consonants

л м н р are resonant (sonorous) consonants

й is a short и

ь softens the sound before/after is placed

х is an aspirate consonant

щ = ш + т is a diphthongal consonant

Voiced consonants should be pronounced in one of two ways:

- *When a voiced consonant is placed before a vowel, before/after a resonant consonant, and before another voiced consonant, it is pronounced in the usual way—voiced. Examples: баба [baba], град [grad], известен [izvesten], etc.*
- *When a voiced consonant is at the end of words, before the aspirate consonant [x], and before a voiceless consonant, the voiced consonant becomes voiceless; it obtains the sound of the respective voiceless consonant. Therefore:*
 - б [b] becomes п [p] example: хляб [hlyap]
 - в [v] becomes ф [f] example: бивш [bifsh], всичко [fsichko]
 - г [g] becomes к [k] example: друг [druk]
 - д [d] becomes т [t] example: гледка [gletka]
 - ж [zh] becomes ш [sh] example: нож [nosh]
 - з [z] becomes с [s] example: аз [as]

Here is a list of English word written with Bulgarian letters. Practice reading the following and write some of your own:

кат	бой	Тичер	нау	Саундс гуд
бук	той	Вакюм	Хоу ар ю филинг?	шус
кар	Шоп	Тулип	Рили?	зигра
Дор	цунами	Пенсъл	Дац гуд ту хиър	Пен
Рок	Ъгли	Хеар	А фю мор ден	Хен
Парти	Томейто	Айс	Из ит изиер нау?	Мен
Стрит	Фуд	Фъни	Лец трай съм шортер уанс	Санд
Търтъл	Гуд	Ю ар дуинг грейт	банк	Банд
Пица	Баскетбол	Кип гоинг	бед	Си иф ю кен гес дис..
гъръл	тенис	Ду тен пуш ъпс	Слип...	Антай-нифай-лихайс. Нау гив юър спаус а хъг. Гуд джоб!

Read regularly from the books such as Химни и Детски Песни (hymns and children's songs), Евангелски Принципи (Gospel Principles), and Книгата на Мормон (The Book of Mormon).

III. Grammar Principles

1. Asking about and Expressing a State of Being

Roles, nationality, profession, etc.

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.104, “Meet Someone”

Той (не) е
He (no) is

учител.
teacher.

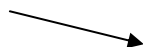
Да,
Yes,
Не,
No,

Singular		Plural	
Аз (не) съм <i>I (no) am</i>		Ние (не) сме <i>We (no) are</i>	
Ти (не) си <i>You (no) are</i>		Вие (не) сте <i>You (no) are</i>	
Той (не) е <i>He (no) is</i>		Те (не) са <i>They (no) are</i>	
Тя (не) е <i>She (no) is</i>			
То (не) е <i>It (no) is</i>			

	М	Ф	Pl. F	N	Pl-M, mix
американ <i>American</i>	-ец	-ка	-ки		-ци
мисионер <i>missionary</i>	-	-ка	-ки		-и
старейшин <i>elder</i>	-а				-и
брат <i>brother</i>	-				-я
учени <i>student</i>	-к	-чка	-чки		-ци
учител <i>teacher</i>	-	-ка	-ки		-и
сестр <i>sister</i>		-а			-и
българ <i>Bulgarian</i>	-ин	-ка	-ки		-и
момче <i>boy</i>				-	

When forming questions with the verb “To Be,” the verb goes at the end of the phrase following “**ли**,” which is the word that forms questions:

You are an elder.



You an elder **ли** are?

Ти мисионер **ли** си? “Are you an elder?”

Examples:

Q: Той мисионер ли е?
He missionary is?

A: Да. Той е мисионер.
Yes. He is a missionary.

A: Не. Той не е мисионер.
No. He is not a missionary.

Q: Вие учители ли сте?
You teachers are?

A: Да. Ние сме учители.
Yes. We are teachers.

A: Не. Ние не сме учители.
No. We are not teachers.

2. Asking and Answering Questions of Contrasting Attitudes, Emotions, Feelings Emotions and Health (“I am happy/sad/healthy, etc.”)

Той (не) е
He (no) is

добре.
well.

Да,
Yes,
Не,
No,

Singular	Plural
Аз (не) съм <i>I (no) am</i>	Ние (не) сме <i>We (no) are</i>
Ти (не) си <i>You (no) are</i>	Вие (не) сте <i>You (no) are</i>
Той (не) е <i>He (no) is</i> Тя (не) е <i>She (no) is</i> То (не) е <i>It (no) is</i>	Те (не) са <i>They (no) are</i>

adjectives

	M	F	N	pl
Щастлив <i>Happy</i>	-	-a	-o	-и
Уморен <i>Tired</i>	-	-a	-o	-и
Готов <i>Ready</i>	-	-a	-o	-и
Жаден* <i>Thirsty</i>	-	-a	-o	-и
Болен* <i>Sick</i>	-	-a	-o	-и
Гладен* <i>Hungry</i>	-	-a	-o	-и
Добре <i>well</i>	-	-	-	-

When forming questions with the verb “To Be” the verb goes at the end of the phrase following “ли,” which is the word that forms questions:

She is ready.

She ready ли is?

Тя готова ли е? “Is she ready?”

Examples:

Q: Вие добре ли сте?
You well are?

A: Да, ние сме добре.
Yes, we are well.

A: Не, ние не сме добре.
No, we no are well.

Q: Тя готова ли е?
She ready is?

A: Да, тя е готова.
Yes, she is ready.

A: Не, тя не е готова.
No, she no is ready.

*When an adjective ends in a vowel (except “a”) plus a consonant, and the accent is not on the last syllable, the last vowel must be removed before changing for gender.

Example: ~~сложен~~ (M) → сложна (F)

3. Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership-Part 1

“to have”

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone”

Тя <i>She</i>	има <i>has</i>	(ли*) <i>(?)</i>	въпроси. <i>questions.</i>
	няма <i>doesn't have</i>		

Да, <i>Yes,</i> Не, <i>No,</i>	Singular		Plural		шофьорска книжка <i>driver's license</i>
	Аз <i>I</i>	имам <i>have</i> нямам <i>don't have</i>	Ние <i>We</i>	имам-е <i>have</i> нямам-е <i>don't have</i>	внуци <i>grandchildren</i>
	Ти <i>You</i>	има-ш <i>have</i> няма-ш <i>don't have</i>	Вие <i>You</i>	има-те <i>have</i> няма-те <i>don't have</i>	кола <i>car</i>
	Той <i>He</i>	има	Те <i>They</i>	има-т <i>have</i>	семејство <i>family</i>
	Тя <i>She</i>	няма		няма-т <i>don't have</i>	време <i>time</i>
	То <i>It</i>	doesn't have			деца <i>children</i>
					пари <i>money</i>

Examples:

Q: Вие имате ли кола?
You have car?

A: Да, ние имаме кола.
Yes, we have a car.

A: Не, ние нямаме кола.
No, they don't have a car.

Q: Тя има ли време?
She has time?

A: Да, тя има време.
Yes, she has time.

A: Не, тя няма време.
No, she doesn't have time.

* **ли** is used to form a question. Questions are formed by placing **ли** after the verb (unless the verb is “To Be”).

4. Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership-Part 2

Expressing possession using “of”—“на”

Това* (не) <i>This (no)</i>	е <i>is</i>	книга-та <i>book the</i>	на <i>of</i>	баба. <i>grandmother</i>
Да, <i>Yes,</i>		кола-та <i>car the</i>		Елена <i>Elena</i>
Не, <i>No,</i>	е <i>is</i> <i>(singular)</i>	очила-та <i>glasses the</i>	на <i>of</i>	мама <i>mom</i>
		писания-та <i>scriptures the</i>		леля <i>aunt</i>
	са <i>are</i> <i>(plural)</i>	деца-та <i>children the</i>		съседите <i>neighbors the</i>
		внуци-те <i>grandchildren the</i>		хазайка-та <i>landlord the(F)</i>
		_____		_____
		_____		_____

When forming questions with the verb “To Be” the verb goes at the end of the phrase following “**ли**,” which is the word that forms questions:

This **is** book the of grandma.

This book the of grandma **“ли”** is?

Това книгата на баба ли е? “Is this grandma’s book?”

Examples:

Q: Това децата на съседите ли са?
This children the of neighbors the are?

A: Да. Това са децата на съседите.
Yes. This are children the of neighbors the.

A: Не. Това не са децата на съседите.
No. This no is children the of neighbors the.

Q: Това очилата на леля ли са?
This glasses the of aunt are?

A: Да. Това са очилата на леля.
Yes. This are glasses the of aunt.

A: Не. Това не са очилата на леля.
No. This no is glasses the of aunt.

*In Bulgarian, **това** never changes when used with the verb “be.” It is used for both singular and plural.

Example: This is - **Това е**, These are - **Това са**

5. Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership-Part 3

Possessive pronouns-short form

	Съпруга-та <i>Wife the</i>	ми <i>my</i>	(не) <i>(no)</i>	е <i>is</i>	добре. <i>well.</i>
Да, <i>Yes,</i> Не, <i>No,</i>	<u>Masculine</u> Молив-ът <i>pencil-the</i> Речник-ът <i>dictionary-the</i>	Short Form		е <i>is</i> <i>(singular)</i>	тук <i>here</i>
		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>		
		1 st ми <i>my</i>	ни <i>our</i>		
		2 nd ти <i>your</i>	ви <i>your</i>	са <i>are</i> <i>(plural)</i>	там <i>there</i>
	<u>Feminine</u> Книга-та <i>book-the</i> Кола-та <i>car the</i>	3 rd му <i>his</i> й <i>her</i> му <i>his</i>	им <i>their</i>		зле <i>bad</i>
	<u>Neuter</u> Палто-то <i>coat the</i> Семейство-то <i>family the</i>				в Плевен <i>in Pleven</i>
	<u>Plural</u> Очила-та <i>glasses the</i> Деца-та <i>children the</i>				на масата <i>on table the</i>
					в магазина <i>at store the</i>
					в гаража <i>in garage the</i>

When forming questions with the verb “To Be” the verb goes at the end of the phrase following “**ли**,” which is the word that forms questions:

Wife the your **is** well.

Wife the your well **“ли”** is?

Съпругата ти добре ли е? *Is your wife well?*

Examples:

Q: Речник-ът ѝ на масата ли е?
Dictionary the her on table the is?

A: Да. Речник-ът ѝ е на масата.
Yes. Dictionary the her is on table the.

A: Не. Речник-ът ѝ не е на масата.
No. Dictionary the her no is on table the.

6. Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership-Part 4

Possessive pronouns-long form

Списанието <i>Magazine the</i>		(не) <i>(no)</i>	е <i>is</i>	ТЯХНО. <i>theirs.</i>				
Да, <i>Yes,</i> Не, <i>No,</i>	<u>Masculine</u> Часовник-ът <i>clock/watch the</i> Чанта-та <i>purse/bag-the</i>	е <i>is</i> <i>(singular)</i> са <i>are</i> <i>(plural)</i>		Possessive Pronoun	M.	F.	N.	Pl.
	Мо <i>Mine</i>			-й	-я	-е	-и	
	Тво <i>yours</i>			-й	-я	-е	-и	
	Негов <i>His</i>			--	-а	-о	-и	
	Нейн <i>hers</i>			--	-а	-о	-и	
	Наш <i>ours</i>			--	-а	-е	-и	
	Ваш <i>Yours</i>			--	-а	-е	-и	
	Техен* <i>theirs</i>			--	-а	-о	-и	

When forming questions with the verb “To Be” the verb goes at the end of the phrase following “**ли**,” which is the word that forms questions:

Magazine the is theirs.

Magazine the theirs “ли” is?

Списанието тяхно ли е? *Is the magazine theirs?*

Examples:

Q: Парите твои ли са?
Money the yours are?

A: Да. Парите са мои.
Yes. Money the are mine.

A: Не. Парите са наши.
No. Money the are ours.

Q: Чантата нейна ли е?
Purse the hers is?

A: Да, нейна е.**
Yes, hers is.

A: Не, не е нейна.
No, no is hers.

*In Feminine and Neuter, the first “e” in the word Техен changes to “я” and the second “e” is dropped техен → тяхна(F) and тяхно(N). In Plural, only the second “e” is dropped:

техен → техни (Pl).

**In Bulgarian (just like in English), the subject is carried over through context.

7. Asking about and Expressing Possession or Ownership-Part 5

Possessive pronouns-long form with the definite article

Да,
Yes,
Не,
No,

Това
This

(не)
(no)

е
is

нейната
hers the

тетрадка.
notebook

е
is
(singular)

са
are
(plural)

Possessive Pronoun	M.	F.	N.	Pl.
мо mine	- ят	-ята	-ето	-ите
тво yours	-ят	-ята	-ето	-ите
негов His	-ият	-ата	-ото	-ите
нейн hers	-ият	-ата	-ото	-ите
наш ours	-ият	-ата	-ето	-ите
ваш yours	-ият	-ата	-ето	-ите
техн* theirs	-ият	-ата	-ото	-ите

Masculine

панталон
pants

пръстен
ring

Feminine

съпруга
wife

книга
book

Neuter

палто
coat

сако
jacket

Plural

обици
ear-rings

обувки
shoes

When forming questions with the verb “To Be” the verb goes at the end of the phrase following “ли,” which is the word that forms questions:

This is hers the notebook.

This hers the notebook “ли” is?

Това нейната тетрадка ли е? *Is this her notebook?*

Examples:

Q: Това нейната книга ли е?
This hers the book is?

A: Да. Това е нейната книга.
Yes. This is hers the book.

A: Не. Това не е нейната книга.
No. This no is hers the book.

*In Feminine and Neuter, “е” changes to “я.” техн → тяхната (F) and тяхното (N).

8. Asking about and describing objects, people, and their characteristics

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.137, “Home, Family, and People Characteristics.”

Момиче-то (не) е (много) малко.
Girl the (no) is (very) small.

Да, *Masculine*
Куфар-ът *Suitcase the*
Не, *Учебник-ът*
Textbook the

Feminine

Чанта-та
Bag the

Риза-та
Shirt the

Neuter

Пътуване-то
trip-the

Поле-то
field-the

Plural

Стълби-те
Flowers the

Обувки-те
Shoes the

е
is
(singular)

са
are
(plural)

<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Pl</i>
Евтин <i>cheap</i>	а	о	и
Скъп <i>expensive</i>	а	о	и
Нов <i>new</i>	а	о	и
Стар <i>old</i>	а	о	и
Малък* <i>small</i>	а	о	и
Голям* <i>big</i>	а	о	и
Красив <i>beautiful/</i> <i>handsome</i>	а	о	и
Висок <i>tall</i>	а	о	и
Нисък* <i>short</i>	а	о	и
Дълъг* <i>long</i>	а	о	и

There are two ways to ask the same question:

Girl the is small.

Girl the small **ЛИ** is?

Момичето малко ли е? – *Is the girl small?*

Girl the is small.

Small **ЛИ** is girl the?

Малко ли е момичето? – *Is the girl small?*

Examples:

Q: Къщата стара ли е?
House the old is?

A: Да. Къщата е стара.
Yes. House the is old.

A: Не. Къщата е нова.
No. House the is new.

Q: Нова ли е блузата?
New is shirt the?

A: Да. Нова е.
Yes. New is.

A: Не. Не е нова.
No. No is new.

*When an adjective ends in a vowel (except “a”) plus a consonant, and the accent is not on the last syllable, the last vowel must be removed before changing for gender.

*In Bulgarian, the adjective has to agree in gender and number with the noun. So, if the noun is feminine, the adjective also should be feminine.

9. Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose- part 1

“to please (like)” + nouns

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

Харесва* <i>Pleases(likes)</i>	(ли) <i>(?)</i>	му <i>to him</i>	книгата. <i>book the.</i>
Да, <i>Yes,</i>	Харесва <i>Pleases(likes)</i>	Indirect Object Pronoun*	супа-та <i>soup the</i>
Не, <i>No,</i>	(Sg)	Singular Plural	храна-та <i>food the</i>
	Харесват <i>Please(like)</i>	<i>1st</i> ми <i>to me</i>	държава-та <i>country the</i>
	(Pl)	<i>2nd</i> ти <i>to you</i>	България <i>Bulgaria</i>
		<i>3rd</i> му <i>to him</i>	хора-та <i>people the</i>
		й <i>to her</i>	музика-та <i>music the</i>
		му <i>to it</i>	апартамент-та <i>apartment the</i>

When forming a sentence with the negative “не” (no), the negative goes at the very beginning of the sentence followed by the indirect object pronouns:

Please (like) to me people the.

Харесват ми хората. (*I like the people.*)

No to me **please (like)** people the.

Не ми харесват хората. (*I don't like the people.*)

Examples:

Q: Харесва ли ти музика-та?
Pleases (likes) you music the?

A: Да. Харесва ми музика-та.
Yes. Pleases (likes) me music the.

A: Да. Харесва ми.
Yes. Pleases (likes) me.

A: Не. Не ми харесва музика-та.
No. No me pleases(likes) music the.

A: Не. Не ми харесва.
No. No me pleases (likes).

Q: Харесват ли ѝ хора-та?
Please (like) her people the?

A: Да. Харесват ѝ хора-та.
Yes. Please (like) her people the.

A: Да. Харесват ѝ.
Yes. Please (like) her.

A: Не. Не ѝ харесват хора-та.
No. No her please (like) people the.

A: Не. Не ѝ харесват.
No. No her please (like).

* Bulgarian uses a type of impersonal construction to refer to things liked or not liked. The verb “like” is conjugated to whatever is being liked, and it is used in conjunction with the indirect object personal pronouns: **to me is pleasing/pleasing to me**

*In Bulgarian, this construction is used only for nouns. Go to section 13 of this grammar guide which will introduce to you how to say that you like to do something.

10. Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose- part 2

“must” + 1st conjugation verbs

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

		Ти	трябва	(ли)	да*	пееш**.
		You	must	(?)	to	(you) sing.
Да, Yes, Не, No,	Аз					
	Тя					
	Той					
	Той					
	He					

More verbs:

играя - to play
чета - to read
пиша - to write
пия - to drink
мечтая

Examples:

Q: (Той) трябва ли да чете?
He must to read?

A: Да. (Той) трябва да чете.
Yes. He must to read.

A: Не. (Той) не трябва да чете.
No. He no must read.

Q: (Вие) трябва ли да пиете?
You must to drink?

A: Да. (Ние) трябва да пием.
Yes. We must to drink.

A: Не. (Ние) не трябва да пием.
No. We no must to drink.

* **да** is used when there are two verbs in a sentence. It is placed between the two verbs. In Bulgarian, all verbs in the sentence are conjugated

**Bulgarian verbs are divided into three groups: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conjugation. 1st conjugation verbs are those that end in a hard consonant + “а” or a vowel + “я” (except “оя”) in 1st person singular (I sing). Before they are conjugated, the last vowel—а or я—is deleted and then the appropriate endings are added (look at the table with the verb “to sing”). The only exception is 1st person singular and 3rd person plural where the last vowel is kept and the endings are added to it.

11. Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose- part 3

“must” + 2nd conjugation verbs

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

	Аз <i>I</i>	(не) <i>(no)</i>	трябва <i>must</i>	(ли) <i>(?)</i>	да* <i>to</i>	работя *. <i>work.</i>	
Да, <i>Yes,</i> Не, <i>No,</i>	Аз <i>I</i>					Singular работя <i>(I) work</i>	Plural работ-им <i>(we) work</i>
	Ти <i>You(Sg)</i>					работ-иш <i>(you-Sg) work</i>	работ-ите <i>(you-Pl) work</i>
	Той <i>He</i>					работ-и <i>(he, she, it) works</i>	работя-т <i>(they) work</i>

<u>More verbs:</u>	
говоря	- to speak, to talk
мълча	- to keep quiet
спя	- to sleep
служа	- to serve
вървя	- to go (leave)

More verbs:

говоря - to speak, to talk

мълча - to keep quiet

спя - to sleep

служа - to serve

вървя - to go (leave)

Examples:

Q: Вие трябва ли да работите?

You must to work?

A: Да. Ние трябва да работим.

Yes. We must to work.

A: Не. Ние не трябва да работим.

No. We no must to work.

Q: Тя трябва ли да мълчи?

She must to keep quiet?

A: Да. Тя трябва да мълчи.

Yes. She must to keep quiet.

A: Не. Тя не трябва да мълчи.

No. She no must to keep quiet.

*Bulgarian verbs are divided into three groups: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conjugation. 2nd conjugation verbs are those that end in a soft consonant + “а,” all verbs that end in a consonant + “я,” or all verbs that end in “оя” in 1st person singular (I work). Before they are conjugated, the last vowel—а or я—is deleted and then the appropriate endings are added (look at the table with the verb “to work”). The only exception is 1st person singular and 3rd person plural where the last vowel is kept and the endings are added to it.

12. Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose- part 4

Double pronoun technique + “to please (like)” and “must”

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

На мене <i>To me</i>	(не) <i>(no)</i>	ми <i>me</i>	харесва <i>pleases (likes)</i>	храната. <i>food the.</i>
На мене <i>To me</i>		ми <i>me</i>		играта <i>game the</i>
На тебе <i>To you(Sg)</i>		ти <i>you</i>	харесва <i>pleases (likes) (Sg)</i>	този документ <i>this document</i>
На него <i>To him</i>		му <i>him</i>		дейността <i>activity the</i>
На нея <i>To her</i>		й <i>her</i>	харесват <i>please (like) (Pl)</i>	книгата <i>book the</i>
На него <i>To him (Neut)</i>		му <i>it</i>	трябва <i>must</i>	пеенката <i>hymn book the</i>
На нас <i>To us</i>		ни <i>us</i>		телефона <i>phone the</i>
На вас <i>To you(Pl)</i>		ви <i>you</i>		номера на мисионерите <i>(phone) number of missionaries the</i>
На тях <i>To them</i>		им <i>them</i>		адреса на посолството <i>address the of embassy the</i>
На Иван <i>To Ivan</i>		му <i>him</i>		_____
На мама <i>To mom</i>		й <i>her</i>		_____
_____				_____

When forming questions, the verb goes before the short indirect object pronoun. Right after the verb, the question word “ли” is added:

To sister Smith her **pleases** food the.

To sister Smith **pleases** “ли” her food the?

На сестра Смит харесва ли й храната? *Does Sister Smith like the food?*

Examples:

Q: На тебе харесва ли ти храната?
To you pleases you food the?

A: Да. На мене ми харесва храната.
Yes. To me me pleases food the.

A: Не. На мене не ми харесва храната.
No. To me no me pleases food the.

Q: На него трябва ли му адреса на посолството?
To him must him address of embassy the?

A: Да. На него му трябва адреса на посолството.
Yes. To him him must address of embassy the.

A: Не. На него не му трябва адреса на посолството.
No. To him no him must address of embassy the.

13. Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose- part 5

“to love” + 3rd conjugation verbs

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

	Тя (не) обича <i>She (no) love</i>	(ли) <i>(?)</i>	да <i>to</i>	споделя. <i>study.</i>
Да, <i>Yes,</i> Не, <i>No,</i>	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	Аз (не) обичам <i>I (no) love</i>	Ние (не) обича-ме <i>We (no) love</i>	споделям <i>(I) share</i>	споделя-ме <i>(we) share</i>
	Ти (не) обича-ш <i>You (no) love</i>	Вие (не) обича-те <i>You (no) love</i>	споделя-ш <i>(you-Sg) share</i>	споделя-те <i>(you-Pl) share</i>
	Той <i>He</i> (не) обича <i>(no) love</i> Тя <i>She</i> То <i>It</i>	Те (не) обича-т <i>They (no) love</i>	споделя <i>(he, she, it) share</i>	споделя-т <i>(they) share</i>

More Verbs:

рисувам - to draw

плувам - to swim

тичам - to run

шофирам - to drive

Examples:

Q: Той обича ли да рисува?

He loves to draw?

A: Да. Той обича да рисува.

Yes. He loves to draw.

A: Не. Той не обича да рисува.

No. He no loves to draw.

Q: Те обичат ли да плуват?

They love to swim?

A: Да. Те обичат да плуват.

Yes. They love to swim.

A: Не. Те не обичат да плуват.

No. They no love to swim.

*Bulgarian verbs are divided into three groups: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd conjugation. 3rd conjugation verbs are those that end in “м” in 1st person singular (I share). Before they are conjugated, the last consonant—м—is deleted and then the appropriate endings are added (look at the table with the verb “to to share”).

*You should have learned conjugation for Bulgarian verbs by now. Another important thing to know about them is that you do not need the pronoun in front like you do in English. If you use it, the meaning of what you are saying slightly changes, emphasizing on who is doing the action. For your convenience, the pronouns here will be kept but when you practice, try to conjugate the verbs without using the pronouns.

14. Asking about and expressing desire, need, preference, ability, intention, or purpose- part 6

“will” and “will not”

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

	Аз <i>I</i>	ще <i>will</i>	измия <i>wash</i>	(ли) <i>(?)</i>	чиниите. <i>plates the.</i>
Да, <i>Yes,</i>	Аз <i>I</i>		Singular	Plural	<u>Nouns:</u>
	Ти <i>You(Sg)</i>		измия <i>(I) wash</i>	изми-ем <i>(we) wash</i>	колата <i>car the</i>
	Той <i>He</i>		изми-еш <i>(you-Sg)wash</i>	изми-ете <i>(you-Pl) wash</i>	съдовете <i>dishes the</i>
	Тя <i>She</i>		изми-е <i>(he, she, it) washes</i>	измия-т <i>(they) wash</i>	прозорците <i>windows the</i>
	То <i>It</i>				дрехите <i>dishes the</i>
	Ние <i>We</i>		<u>More verbs:</u>		пода <i>floor the</i>
	Вие <i>You(Pl)</i>		изпера - <i>to wash</i>		играчките <i>toys the</i>
	Те <i>They</i>		донеса - <i>to bring</i>		
			прибера - <i>to bring inside</i>		
			измета - <i>to sweep</i>		

	Аз <i>I</i>	няма <i>won't</i>	(ли) <i>(?)</i>	да <i>to</i>	измия <i>wash</i>	чиниите. <i>plates the.</i>
Не, <i>No,</i>	Аз <i>I</i>				Singular	Plural
	Ти <i>You(Sg)</i>				измия <i>(I) wash</i>	изми-ем <i>(we) wash</i>
	Той <i>He</i>				изми-еш <i>(you-Sg) wash</i>	изми-ете <i>(you-Pl) wash</i>
	Тя <i>She</i>				изми-е <i>(he, she, it) washes</i>	изми-ят <i>(they) wash</i>
	То <i>It</i>					
	Ние <i>We</i>				<u>More verbs:</u>	
	Вие <i>You(Pl)</i>				изпера - to wash	
	Те <i>They</i>				донеса - to bring	
					прибера - to bring inside	
					измета - to sweep	

Examples:

Q: Ти ще измиеш ли съдовете?
You(Sg) will wash dishes the?

A: Да. Аз ще измия съдовете.
Yes. I will wash dishes the.

A: Не. Аз няма да измия съдовете.
No. I won't to wash dishes the.

Q: Те няма ли да изметат пода?
They won't to sweep floor the?

A: Не. Те няма да изметат пода.
No. They won't to sweep floor the.

15. Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence-part 1

“How Many/How Much”—Колко?

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

(Вие) <i>(You-Pl)</i>	колко <i>how many</i>	килограма <i>kilograms</i>	домати <i>tomatoes</i>	искате? <i>want (you, Pl)?</i>
(Ти) <i>(You-Sg)</i>		килограма <i>kilograms</i>	картофи <i>potatoes</i>	искаш <i>want (you, Sg)</i>
		грама <i>grams</i>	праскови <i>peaches</i>	искате <i>want (you, Pl)</i>
		литра <i>liters</i>	орехи <i>walnuts</i>	
			мляко <i>milk</i>	
		струва <i>costs (sg)</i>	лукът <i>onion the</i>	
		струват <i>cost (pl)</i>	сиренето <i>cheese the</i>	
			ябълките <i>apples the</i>	
		време <i>time</i>		
		внуци <i>grandchildren</i>	имаш <i>have (you, Sg)</i>	

Examples:

Q: Колко грама орехи искате?

How many grams walnuts want (you, Pl)?

Q: Колко струват ябълките?

How many/much cost apples the?

Q: Колко струва лукът?

How many/much costs onion the?

Q: Колко време имаш?

How many/much time have (you, Sg)?

16. Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence-part 1
 “How Many/How Much”—Колко?
 Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p.90, “Get to Know Someone.”

(Аз) <i>I</i>	искам <i>want</i>	три <i>three</i>	килограма <i>kilograms</i>	домати. <i>tomatoes.</i>
		един <i>one</i>	килограм <i>kilogram</i>	домати <i>tomatoes</i>
		четири <i>four</i>	грам <i>gram</i>	краставици <i>cucumbers</i>
		петстотин <i>five hundred</i>	грама <i>grams</i>	праскови <i>peaches</i>
			литър <i>litter</i>	орехи <i>walnuts</i>
			литра <i>litters</i>	мляко <i>milk</i>
Доматите <i>Tomatoes the</i>	струва <i>costs</i>	един <i>one</i>	лев* <i>lev (Sg.)</i>	
Лукът <i>Onion the</i>	струват <i>cost</i>	два <i>two</i>	лева* <i>leva (Pl.)</i>	
Сиренето <i>Cheese the</i>		петдесет <i>fifty</i>	стотинки* <i>stotinky</i>	
Аз <i>I</i>	имама <i>have</i>	малко <i>a little</i>	време <i>time</i>	
	нямам <i>don't have</i>	много <i>much</i>	внук(а) <i>grandson(s)</i>	
		трима** <i>three (Masc.)</i>	внучки <i>granddaughters</i>	
		три <i>three (Fem.)</i>		

Examples:

А: Аз искам петстотин грама орехи.
I want 500 grams cheese.

А: Ябълките струват два лева.
Apples the cost 2 levs.

А: Лукът струва един лев.
Onion the costs one lev.

А: Аз нямам много време.
I don't have much time.

**Лев and Стотинки are the monetary system in Bulgaria. Лев is like dollars and Стотинки is like cents.*

***For more information on numerals, please go to the appendix.*

17. Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location-part 1

Telling time

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p. 100 “Make Appointments”

Часът <i>Hour the</i>	е <i>is</i>	пет <i>five</i>	и половина <i>and a half</i>	вечерта. <i>evening the.</i>
		един <i>one</i>	и петнайсет <i>and fifteen</i>	сутринта <i>morning the</i>
		два <i>two</i>	и дваайсет и пет <i>and twenty five</i>	следобед <i>afternoon</i>
		три <i>three</i>	и четиресет и пет <i>and forty five</i>	вечерта <i>evening the</i>
		четири <i>four</i>		
		пет <i>five</i>	без пет <i>without five</i>	
		шест <i>six</i>		
		седем <i>seven</i>	без петнайсет <i>without fifteen</i>	
		осем <i>eight</i>	без дваайсет <i>without twenty</i>	
		девет <i>nine</i>		
		десет <i>ten</i>		
		единайсет <i>eleven</i>		
		дванайсет <i>twelve</i>		

In Bulgarian, there is only one way to ask about the time.

Колко	е	часа?
<i>How much</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>hour the? (What time is it?)</i>

Examples:

Q: Колко е часа?

How much is hour?

A: Часът е три без петнайсет следобед.

Hour the is three without fifteen afternoon.

A: Часът е осем и петнайсет вечерта.

Hour the is eight and fifteen evening the.

A: Часът е един без пет сутринта.

Hour the is one without five morning the.

18. Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location-part 2

Telling time

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p. 100 “Make Appointments”

Аз <i>I</i>	ще <i>will</i>	обядвам <i>eat lunch</i>	в <i>in (at)</i>	един <i>one</i>	и половина. <i>and a half.</i>
Аз <i>I</i>		Singular обядвам <i>(I) eat lunch</i>		два <i>two</i>	и петнайсет <i>and fifteen</i>
Ти <i>You(Sg)</i>		обядва-ш <i>(you-Sg) eat lunch</i>		три <i>three</i>	и двадесет и пет <i>and twenty five</i>
Той <i>He</i>		обядва <i>(he, she, it) eats lunch</i>		четири <i>four</i>	и четиресет и пет <i>and forty five</i>
Тя <i>She</i>		обядва-т <i>(they) eat lunch</i>		пет <i>five</i>	
				шест <i>six</i>	
				седем <i>seven</i>	без пет <i>without five</i>
				осем <i>eight</i>	без петнайсет <i>without fifteen</i>
					без двадесет <i>without twenty</i>

More Verbs:

вечерям - *to eat dinner*

плувам - *to swim*

тичам - *to run*

излизам - *to go out*

There are many ways to ask at what time somebody is doing something. Here are some examples:

1. **Ти кога ще обядваш?**

You when will eat lunch? (When will you have lunch?)

2. **Ти в колко часа ще обядваш?**

You in (at) how much hour will eat lunch? (What time are you having lunch?)

3. **Какво ще правиш в пет часа?**

What will (you) do in (at) five o'clock? (What will you do at five o'clock?)

When you make your own questions using the first two examples, you will have to change the verb coming after “will.” However, the third example is used as it is and the only thing you will need to change is the time.

Examples:

Q: Той кога ще излиза?

He when will go out?

A: Той ще излиза в три и петнайсет.

He will go out in (at) three and fifteen.

Q: Вие в колко часа ще вечеряте?

You in how much hour will eat dinner?

A: Ние ще вечеряме в шест.

We will eat dinner in (at) six.

Q: Те в колко часа ще тичат?

They in how much hour will run?

A: Те ще тичат в пет.

They will run in(at) five.

19. Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location-part 3

Days

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p. 100 “Make Appointments”

Днес <i>Today</i>	е <i>is</i>	понеделник. <i>Monday.</i>
Утре <i>Tomorrow</i>	е <i>is</i>	вторник <i>Tuesday</i>
Другиден <i>Day after tomorrow</i>		сряда <i>Wednesday</i>
	беше <i>was</i>	четвърък <i>Thursday</i>
Вчера <i>Yesterday</i>		петък <i>Friday</i>
		събота <i>Saturday</i>
Завчера <i>Day before yesterday</i>		неделя <i>Sunday</i>

When asking about the day, Bulgarians say “who day:”

Кой ден е днес?
Which day is today? (What day is today?)

Examples:

Q: Кой ден е днес?
Which day is today?

A: Днес е понеделник.
Today is Monday.

Q: Кой ден беше вчера?
Which day was yesterday?

A: Вчера беше неделя.
Yesterday was Sunday.

20. Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location-part 4

Dates

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p. 100 “Make Appointments”

Днес <i>Today</i>	е <i>is</i>	първи <i>first</i>	януари. <i>January.</i>
Утре <i>Tomorrow</i>	е <i>is</i>	втори <i>second</i>	февруари <i>February</i>
Другиден <i>Day after tomorrow</i>	беше <i>was</i>	трети <i>third</i>	март <i>March</i>
Вчера <i>Yesterday</i>		четвърти <i>fourth</i>	април <i>April</i>
Завчера <i>Day before yesterday</i>		пети <i>fifth</i>	май <i>May</i>
Онзи ден <i>The other day</i>		шести <i>sixth</i>	юни <i>June</i>
		седми <i>seventh</i>	юли <i>July</i>
		осми <i>eighth</i>	август <i>August</i>
		девети <i>ninth</i>	септември <i>September</i>
		десети <i>tenth</i>	октомври <i>October</i>
			ноември <i>November</i>
			декември <i>December</i>

When asking about the date, Bulgarians say “who date:”

Коя дата беше вчера?

Which date was yesterday? (What date was yesterday?)

Examples:

Q: Коя дата е днес?

Which date is today?

A: Днес е трети май.

Today is third May.

Q: Коя дата беше вчера?

Which date was yesterday?

A: Вчера беше осми септември.

Yesterday was eighth September.

21. Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location-part 5

Where?

Bulgarian Vocabulary and Phrases Booklet p. 93 “Give Directions”

Църквата <i>Church the</i>	е <i>is</i>	на <i>on</i>	площад <i>square</i>	“Мара Денчева.” <i>“Mara Dencheva.”</i>
Болница-та <i>Hospital the</i>	е <i>is</i> <i>(singular)</i>	срещу <i>across</i>	улица <i>street</i>	“Христо Ботев” <i>“Hristo Botev”</i>
Полиция-та <i>Police station the</i>		пред <i>in front</i>	булевард <i>avenue</i>	“Божурица” <i>“Bozhuritsa”</i>
Магазин-ът <i>Store the</i>		близо до <i>close to</i>		сладкарница “Мая” <i>pastry-shop “Maia”</i>
Библиотека-та <i>Library the</i>	са <i>are</i> <i>(plural)</i>	под <i>under</i>		магистралата <i>freeway the</i>
Ресторант-ът <i>Restaurant the</i>		в ляво от <i>in left from</i>		хотел “Ростов” <i>hotel “Rostov”</i>
Автобусна-та спирка <i>Bus station the</i>		в дясно от <i>in right from</i>		фонтаните <i>fountains the</i>
Куфар-ът <i>Suitcase the</i>		до <i>next to</i>		центъра <i>downtown</i>
Книга-та <i>Book the</i>		зад <i>behind</i>		масата <i>table the</i>
_____		_____		_____
_____		_____		_____
_____		_____		_____

When we want to ask where something is located, we may choose one of the two questions:

Къде се намира	църквата?	or	Къде е	църквата?
<i>Where is located</i>	<i>church the?</i>		<i>Where is</i>	<i>church the?</i>
<i>Where is the church located?</i>			<i>Where is the church?</i>	

Examples:

Q: Къде се намира библиотеката?
Where is located library the?

A: Библиотеката е на ляво от фонтаните.
Library the is on left from fountains the.

Q: Къде се намира болницата?
Where is located hospital the?

A: Болницата е на булевард “Христо Ботев.”
Hospital the is on avenue “Hristo Botev.”

Q: Къде е книгата?
Where is book the?

A: Книгата е под масата.
Book the is under table the.

Q: Къде е автобусната спирка?
Where is bus the stop?

A: Автобусната спирка е срещу хотел “Ростов.”
Bus the stop is across hotel “Rostov.”

22. Asking and answering questions of cause and effect

“If...then”

Ако <i>If</i>	изучаваме <i>(we) study</i>	писанията <i>scriptures the</i>	всеки ден, <i>every day,</i>	(ние) ще <i>(we) will</i>	получим <i>receive</i>	отговори. <i>answers.</i>
	се молим <i>(we) pray</i>	на Бог <i>to God</i>	всяка неделя <i>every Sunday</i>		получим <i>receive</i>	благословии <i>blessings</i>
	спазваме <i>(we) keep</i>	заповедите <i>commandments the</i>	винаги <i>always</i>		получим <i>receive</i>	напътствие <i>guidance</i>
	ходим <i>(we) go</i>	на църква <i>to church</i>			бъдем <i>be</i>	по-духовни <i>more spiritual</i>
	служим <i>(we) serve</i>	на другите <i>(of) others</i>			бъдем водени <i>be led</i>	от Духа <i>from Spirit the</i>
					имаме <i>have</i>	по-силна любов <i>more strong love</i>

The following example shows one way we could ask a question of cause and effect. Please notice that the phrase in parenthesis can be omitted.

Защо (е важно да)* **изучаваме** **писанията** **всеки ден?**
Why (is important to) (we) study scriptures the every day?

Examples:

Q: Защо се молим на Бог?

Why (we) pray to God?

A: (Защото) ако се молим на Бог, (ние) ще получим напътствие.

(Because) if (we) pray to God, we will receive guidance.

Q: Защо е важно да ходим на църква всяка неделя?

Why is important to go to church every Sunday?

A: (Защото) ако ходим на църква всяка неделя, (ние) ще бъдем по-духовни.

(Because) if (we) go to church every Sunday, we will be more spiritual.

Q: Защо е важно да спазваме заповедите винаги?

Why is important to keep commandments the always?

A: (Защото) ако спазваме заповедите винаги, (ние) ще бъдем водени от Духа.

(Because) if (we) keep commandments the always, we will be led from Spirit the.

23. Asking about and describing actions and events-part 1

“when”

past finished tense -2nd conjugation verbs

Аз <i>I</i>	изпратих <i>sent</i>	ПИСМОТО <i>letter the</i>	МИНАЛАТА СЕДМИЦА. <i>last week.</i>
Singular			
Аз изпрати-х <i>I sent</i>	Ние изпрати-хме <i>We sent</i>	колета <i>package the</i>	миналия петък <i>last Friday</i>
Ти изпрати <i>You-Sg sent</i>	Вие изпрати-хте <i>You-Pl sent</i>	като учител <i>as teacher</i>	вчера <i>yesterday</i>
Той <i>He</i>	Те изпрати-ха <i>They sent</i>	като инженер <i>as engineer</i>	преди три години <i>before three years (three years ago)</i>
Тя изпрати <i>She sent</i>		с президента <i>with president the</i>	миналата зима <i>last winter</i>
То <i>It</i>		с мисионерите <i>with missionaries the</i>	
		до магазина <i>to store the</i>	
		на църква <i>to church</i>	

More verbs:
работя → работих - to work
говоря → говорих - to talk
ходя → ходих - to walk
изпратя → изпратих - to send

More verbs:

работя → работих - *to work*
говоря → говорих - *to talk*
ходя → ходих - *to walk*
изпратя → изпратих - *to send*

The questions are asked in the following way:

Ти **кога** **изпрати** **писмото?**
You *when* *sent* *letter the?*
When did you send the letter?

Examples:

Q: Той кога ходи на църква?
He when went to church?

A: Той ходи на църква вчера.
He went to church yesterday.

Q: Вие кога говорихте с мисионерите?
You-Pl when talked with missionaries the?

A: Ние говорихме с мисионерите миналия петък.
We talked with missionaries the last Friday.

Q: Те кога изпратиха колета?
They when sent package the?

A: Те изпратиха колета миналата седмица.
They sent package the last week.

* You will remember that Second Conjugation Verbs are verbs that end in 1) a consonant + Я, 2) a soft consonant + А, and 3) “ОЯ.” The past tense stem of these verbs is formed the exact same way as the present tense stem, by dropping the last letter of the base, then adding an “И.”

24. Asking about and describing actions and events-part 2

“when”

past finished tense -3rd conjugation verbs

Аз попитах
I asked

президента
president the

миналата седмица.
last week.

Singular	Plural		
Аз попита-х <i>I sent</i>	Ние попита -хме <i>We sent</i>	среща <i>meeting</i>	с президента на мисия <i>with president the of mission</i>
Ти попита <i>You-Sg sent</i>	Вие попита -хте <i>You-Pl sent</i>	цял ден <i>all day</i>	вчера <i>yesterday</i>
Той <i>He</i>	Те попита -ха <i>They sent</i>	до магазина <i>to store the</i>	за да говоря с мисионерите <i>for to talk with missionaries the</i>
Тя попита <i>She sent</i>		до църквата <i>to church the</i>	свидетелството си* <i>testimony the my</i>
То <i>It</i>		да споделя <i>to share</i>	

More verbs:

пътувам → **пътувах** - *to travel*

имам → **имах** - *to have*

изтичам → **изтичах** - *to run (to a place)*

искам → **исках** - *to want*

You can ask many different questions in the past depending on what you want to say. Some of the question words you could use are **кога** (when), **какво прави/хте/ха** (what did you do), **къде** (where), **защо** (why), etc.

Какво	прави	вчера?	→	(Аз)	пътувах	цял ден.
<i>What</i>	<i>(you) did</i>	<i>yesterday?</i>		<i>(I)</i>	<i>traveled</i>	<i>all day.</i>
<i>What did you do yesterday?</i>				<i>I traveled</i>	<i>all day.</i>	

Examples:

Q: Кога попита президента?
When (you) asked president the?

A: (Аз) попитах президента миналата седмица.
(I) asked president the last the week.

Q: Кога пътува?
When (you) traveled?

A: (Аз) пътувах вчера.
(I) traveled yesterday.

*In Bulgarian, the word “cu” is used in many different contexts. We use it here to express possession. When “cu” functions as possessive, its meaning is the same as the meaning of the possessive pronouns my, your, his, her, its, our, and their.

** Because actions in the finished past are perfective in nature, you will always use the perfective form of the verb in the Past Finished Tense. This is important because many verbs have an imperfective form that is Third Conjugation, and a perfective form that is First or Second Conjugation. Go to Appendix for more information and examples.

25. Asking about and describing actions and events-part 3

“when”

past finished tense -1st conjugation verbs

Аз <i>I</i>	избрах <i>chose</i>	тема за речта си <i>a topic for talk the my</i>	онзи ден. <i>(the) other day.</i>
Singular	Plural		
Аз избра - х <i>I chose</i>	Ние избра - хме <i>We chose</i>	с хора на Табернакълъ <i>with choir of Tabernacle the</i>	миналата година <i>last the year</i>
Ти избра <i>You-Sg chose</i>	Вие избра - хте <i>You-Pl chose</i>	в Италия <i>in Italy</i>	миналия месец <i>last the month</i>
Той <i>He</i>	Те избра - ха <i>They chose</i>	тема за речта си <i>topic for talk the my</i>	завчера <i>the day before</i>
Тя избра <i>She chose</i>		няколко килограма плодове <i>a few kilograms fruit</i>	онзи ден <i>(the) other day</i>
То <i>It</i>		на мисионерите <i>of missionaries the</i>	преди три години <i>before three years</i>
			<i>(three years ago)</i>

More verbs:

пея →	пях - sang
живея →	живях - lived
избера →	избрах - chose
взема →	взех - took
помогна →	помогнах - helped

The questions are asked in the following way. You can change the question by using a different question word:

Ти	кога	избра	тема за речта си ?
<i>You</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>chose</i>	<i>a topic for talk the my?</i>

Examples:

Q: Ти с кого пях миналата година?
You with who sang last the year?

A: Аз пях с хора на Табернакълъ миналата година.
I sang with choir of Tabernacle the last the year.

Q: Той къде живя преди три години?
He where lived before three years?

A: Той живя в Италия преди три години.
He lived in Italy before three years.

Q: Ти избра ли тема за речта си?
You chose (?) topic for talk the your?

A: Да, аз избрах тема за речта си.
Yes, I chose topic for talk the my.

**** There is no universal rule for making the Past Finished Stem of the First Conjugation verbs. Please go to a grammar book or talk to your tutor for more examples or if you have further questions.**

26. Narrating Experiences and Telling Stories-part 1

State of Being

“To Be”- past finished tense

Джозеф Смит <i>Joseph Smith</i>	още <i>still</i>	беше <i>was</i>	момче, <i>boy</i>	когато <i>when</i>	видя <i>(he) saw</i>	Бог. <i>God.</i>
Той <i>He</i>		бях <i>(I) was</i>	много объркан <i>very confused</i>			
Родителите му <i>Parents the his</i>		беше <i>(You) were</i>	само на <i>only on fourteen</i>			
Членовете на други църкви <i>Members the of other churches</i>		беше <i>(He) was</i>	убедени, <i>convinced/sure</i>			че имат истинското слово на Бог <i>that (they) have true the word of God</i>
За Джозеф <i>For Joseph</i>		беше <i>(She) was</i>	невъзможно <i>impossible</i>			да открие истината сам <i>to find truth the alone</i>
Религиозното объркване <i>Religious the confusion</i>		беше <i>(It) was</i>	велико <i>great</i>			
През 1820* Джозеф Смит <i>In 1820 Joseph Smith</i>		бяхме <i>(We) were</i>	само на 14 години <i>only on 14 years</i>			
		бяхте <i>(You) were</i>	много религиозен/ <i>very religious-sg/</i>			
		бяха <i>(They) were</i>	религиозни <i>religious-pl</i>			

Examples:

През 1820 Джозеф Смит беше само на 14 години. Той беше много религиозен. Но през 1820 религиозното объркване беше велико. Членовете на други църкви бяха убедени, че имат истинското слово на Бог и за Джозеф беше невъзможно да открие истината сам.

In 1820 Joseph Smith was only on 14 years. He was very religious. But in 1820 religious the confusion was great. Members the of other churches were convinced/sure that (they) have true the word of God and for Joseph was impossible to find truth the alone.

It is impossible to tell a story using only the word “to be.” Please combine what you learn from this section with the next.

**Sometimes Bulgarians use a different type of past tense when talking about events they did not witness. It is not included here because it is less common and they usually use the one described in this grammar guide. Please talk to your tutor for more information.*

27. Narrating Experiences and Telling Stories-part 2

Describing actions and events

Джозеф Смит <i>Joseph Smith</i>	искаше да знае <i>wanted to know</i>	истината. <i>truth the.</i>
Той <i>He</i>	реши до потърси <i>decided to search</i>	отговор в Библията. <i>answer in Bible the</i>
В Яков първа глава пети стих <i>In James first chapter fifth verse</i>	Джозеф прочете, че <i>Joseph read, that</i>	е нужно да се молим на Бог <i>is necessary to refl. (we) pray on God</i>
Той <i>He</i>	отиде в една горичка <i>went in one grove of trees</i>	близо до неговата къща <i>close to his the house</i>
Джозеф <i>Joseph</i>	коленичи и започна да се моли <i>kneeled and started to refl. pray</i>	
Бог и Исус Христос <i>God and Jesus Christ</i>	се явиха <i>refl. appeared</i>	на Джозеф Смит <i>on (to) Joseph Smith</i>
Те <i>They</i>	му казаха, че <i>him (they)told, that</i>	той ще възстанови Божията църква <i>he will restore God's the church</i>

Examples:

Джозеф Смит искаше да знае истината. Той реши до потърси отговор в Библията. В Библията Джозеф прочете, че е нужно да се молим на Бог. Джозеф отиде в една горичка и коленичи. Той започна да се моли. Бог и Исус Христос се явиха на Джозеф Смит и му казаха, че той ще възстанови Божията църква.

Joseph Smith wanted to know truth the. He decided to search answer in Bible the. In Bible the Joseph read, that is necessary to refl. (we) pray on God. Joseph went in one grove of trees and kneeled. He started to refl. pray. God and Jesus Christ refl. appeared on Joseph Smith and him (they) told, that he will restore God's the church.

When we are narrating stories, we include both action/events and state of being. Please combine what you have learned from this section with part 1 of "Narrating experiences and telling stories."

През 1820 Джозеф Смит беше само на 14 години. Той беше много религиозен. Но през 1820 религиозното объркване беше велико. Джозеф Смит искаше да знае истината. Членовете на други църкви бяха убедени, че имат истинското слово на Бог и за Джозеф беше невъзможно да открие истината сам. Той реши до потърси отговор в Библията.

In 1820 Joseph Smith was only on 14 years. He was very religious. But in 1820 religious the confusion was great. Joseph Smith wanted to know truth the. Members the of other churches were convinced/sure that (they) have true the word of God and for Joseph was impossible to find truth the alone. He decided to search answer in Bible the.

IV. APPENDIX

1. Numbers

0	нула	40	четиресет
1	едно	41	четиресет и едно
2	две	42	четиресет и две
3	три	43	четиресет и три
4	четири	44	четиресет и четири
5	пет	45	четиресет и пет
6	шест		
7	седем	50	петдесет
8	осем	51	петдесет и едно
9	девет	52	петдесет и две
10	десет	53	петдесет и три
11	единайсет	60	шейсет
12	дванайсет	61	шейсет и едно
13	тринайсет	62	шейсет и две
14	четиринайсет		
15	петнайсет	70	седемдесет
16	шестнайсет	71	седемдесет и едно
17	седемнайсет	72	седемдесет и две
18	осемнайсет		
19	деветнайсет	80	осемдесет
		81	осемдесет и едно
20	двайсет		
21	двайсет и едно	90	деветдесет
22	двайсет и две	91	деветдесет и едно
23	двайсет и три		
24	двайсет и четири	100	сто
25	двайсет и пет	101	сто и едно
26	двайсет и шест	121	сто два и едно
27	двайсет и седем		
28	двайсет и осем	200	двеста
29	двайсет и девет	300	триста
		400	четиристотин
30	трийсет		
31	трийсет и едно	1000	хиляда
32	трийсет и две	1001	хиляда и едно
33	трийсет и три	1201	хиляда двеста и едно

2. Ordinal Numbers

1	първи/а	15	петнайсти/а
2	втори/а	16	шестнайсти/а
3	трети/а	17	седемнайсти/а
4	четвърти/а	18	осемнайсти/а
5	пети/а	19	деветнайсти/а
6	шести/а	20	двайсти/а
7	седми/а	21	двайсет и първи/а
8	осми/а	22	двайсет и втори/а
9	девети/а	23	двайсет и трети/а
10	десети/а		
11	единайсти/а	30	трийсти/а
12	дванайсти/а	40	четирести/а
13	тринайсти/а		
14	четиринайсти/а		

The ordinal numbers are much like the cardinal numbers. Memorize 1-20. The numbers following 20 are all regular.

In Bulgarian, you will need to change the ending “и” to “а” when using it with feminine nouns to match the gender of that particular noun. Example:

Днес е	първи май.	Vs.	Прочети	първа глава.
Today is	first May.		Read	first chapter.

3. Numbers and Nouns

Numbers, just like adjectives, change their endings according to the gender of the noun they are describing. That rule applies only to the numbers from one to six. The table shows how numbers will be used with people and their relatives. It applies to the numbers from 1 to 6:

Number	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
1	един*	една	едно
2	два/ма*	две	две
3	трима	три	три
4	четирима	четири	четири
5	петима	пет	пет
6	шестима/шест	шест	шест

Examples:

Аз имам една сестра.

I have one sister.

Той има един брат.

He has one brother.

Иван има три братовчедки.

Ivan has three cousins(female).

Ивета има двама братовчедка.

Iveta has two cousins (male).

Ана има трима братя.

Anna has three brothers.

Съседите ми имат трима внука.

Neighbors the my have three grandsons.

*The numbers “one” (едно) and “two” (две) also change their endings when preceding other types of nouns—car, chair, etc. The endings are the same that the table presents but for the number “two” which for masculine instead of “двама” is “два.”

More on Verbs:

Imperfective/Perfective Aspect

Almost every Bulgarian verb has two forms. The first one is called *imperfective* form, the second the *perfective* form. Every time you use a verb in Bulgarian, you will use one form or the other, depending on the status of the action. Whenever you look-up a Bulgarian verb in the dictionary (if it is a good one), you will see both forms listed.

This chart will help you know when to use which form:

Use the Imperfective Form...	Use the Perfective Form...
1. For any action in the present tense 2. For an action in progress 3. For a repeating or habitual action 4. For an action done in general 5. For an action that is incomplete 6. When you use an imperfective “trigger word”	1. When the action is completed 2. When the action has a result 3. When the action is done on only one occasion 4. When you use a perfective “trigger word”

For more detailed explanation, please read the section on Imperfective/Perfective verb in the book “Exercises in Bulgarian Grammar,” pages 57 – 61.

Common Verbs:

1st conjugation verbs: All verbs that end in a hard consonant + “А,” or a vowel + “Я” (except “ОЯ”)

Бърша	to wipe	Посея	to plant
Мета	to sweep	Преодолея	to overcome
Пера	to do laundry	Пристигна	to arrive
Плача	to cry	Режа	to cut
Плета	to knit	Шия	to sow

2nd conjugation verbs: All verbs that end in a soft consonant+ “А,” all verbs that end in a consonant+ “Я,” and all verbs that end in “ОЯ”

Броя	to count	Направя (perfective)	to make, to do
Готвя	to cook	Пазя	to keep, to protect
Забраня	to forbid	Пестя	to save
Завися	to depend	Печеля	to win
Загубя	to lose	Постя	to fast
Звъня	to ring; to call (someone on the phone)	Правя (imperfective)	to make, to do
Каня	to invite	Преча	to prevent
Местя	to move	Реша (perfective)	to decide, to calculate
Мисля	to think	Спя	to sleep
Моля	to ask; to plead	Чистя	to clean

3rd conjugation verbs: All verbs that end in “М”

Благославям	to bless	Отварям	to open
Бързам	to be in a hurry	Отивам	to go
Вечерям	to have dinner	Пазарувам	to shop
Виждам	to see	Питам (imperfective)	to ask (a question)
Взимам	to take; to get	Плащам	to pay
Внимавам	to pay attention	Подготвям	to prepare
Гласувам	to vote	Пожертвам	to sacrifice
Гледам	to watch	Попитам (perfective)	to ask (a question)
Давам (imperfective)	to give	Посрещам	to welcome
Жертвам	to sacrifice	Посявам	to plant
Забравям	to forget	Предпочитам	to prefer
Забранявам	to forbid	Приготвям	to prepare (dinner)
Завиждам	to be jealous	Рисувам	to draw
Закусвам	to eat breakfast	Слагам	to put
Замръзвам	to freeze	Слушам	to listen; to obey
Затварям	to close	Ставам	to get up
Купувам	to buy	Танцувам	to dance
Лягам (си)	to go to bed	Хвърлям	to throw
Набирам	to dial	Чакам	to wait
Намирам	to find	Чувам	to hear
Обядвам	to eat lunch	Чувствам	to feel
Оправям	to fix (the bed, a broken part, etc.)		

Reflexive Verbs: They can be divided into three categories:

1. Verbs that through the action back onto the subject of the action. These verbs are done both by the subject and to the subject. For example, if I say, "I am washing myself," I am doing the washing, but I am also what is being washed. Whenever you use words like *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, etc., you are using the English equivalent of this type of reflexive verb.
2. Verbs with reciprocal meaning. These are verbs that two or more subjects do *to each other* or *to one another*. An example of this is the sentence, "My parents love each other."
3. Verbs that are reflexive because of their meaning. These verbs usually denote feeling or emotion. Here are some examples:

Възхищавам се	-	to admire
Безпокоя се	-	to be worried
Страхувам се	-	to be afraid
Смея се	-	to laugh
Интересувам се (от)	-	to be interested (in)
Грижа се	-	to care for
Надявам се	-	to hope
Радвам се	-	to be glad
Съмнявам се	-	to doubt
Усмихвам се	-	to smile
Шегувам се	-	to joke

Others:

Обличам се	-	to get dressed
Разхождам се	-	to walk
Моля се	-	to pray
Регистрирам се	-	to check in
Разхождам се	-	to walk
Мия се	-	to wash myself
Къпя се	-	to wash myself (in the shower)
Връщам се	-	to return

Срещам се	-	to meet
Запознавам се	-	to become acquainted

There are also a few verbs that always use “си” to form reflexive. They are listed below:

Спомням си	-	to remember
Отивам си	-	to go home
Лягам си	-	to go to bed
Почивам си	-	to take a break

How to use reflexive verbs:

The “се” always falls immediately before the verb unless the verb begins a sentence, in which case the “се” falls immediately after the verb. Other than that, these verbs follow the same conjugation rules.

Examples:

Аз се моля всяка сутрин и всяка вечер.
I reflexive pray every morning and every night.

Той си ляга в десет часа.
He reflexive goes to bed in (at) 10 o'clock.

Ние обичаме да се шегуваме.
We love to reflexive joke

Some Irregular Verbs:

<u>Ям – To Eat</u>		<u>Дам – To Give*</u>		<u>Пека – To Bake</u>	
Аз ям	<i>I eat</i>	Аз ще дам	<i>I will give</i>	Аз пека	<i>I bake</i>
Ти ядеш	<i>You eat</i>	Ти ще дадеш	<i>You will give</i>	Ти печеш	<i>You bake</i>
Той яде	<i>He eats</i>	Той ще даде	<i>He will give</i>	Той пече	<i>He bakes</i>
Тя яде	<i>She eats</i>	Тя ще даде	<i>She will give</i>	Тя пече	<i>She bakes</i>
Ние ядем	<i>We eat</i>	Ние ще дадем	<i>We will give</i>	Ние печем	<i>We bake</i>
Вие ядете	<i>You eat</i>	Вие ще дадете	<i>You will give</i>	Вие печете	<i>You bake</i>
Те ядат	<i>They eat</i>	Те ще дадат	<i>They will give</i>	Те пекат	<i>They bake</i>

*This is a perfective verb and as such it will never be used in simple present tense.